FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 159

16 August 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Weinberger Reaffirms Limited Nuclear War Strategy [Bogachev] AA 1
TASS Cites Scientist's PRAVDA Moratorium Article AA 1

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Azerbaijan Leader Receives Polish Ambassador BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Conference on WW II Defeat of Japan Concludes [IZVESTIYA 14 Aug] CC 1
UN Committee Condemns RSA 'Brutal Repressions' CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Bush Pacific Peace Speech 'Rabid Militarism' A 1
'Lies, Slander' of USIA Afghan Reportage Attacked [Kornilov] A 2
Pentagon, CIA 'Disinformation' Operations Noted A 3

CHINA

Ovchinnikov Hails Changes in PRC Over 30 Years [NEW TIMES 16 Aug] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Soviet, Korean Officials Speak in Pyongyang C 1
Aliyev 14 Aug Speech [PRAVDA 15 Aug] C 1
Korean Official's Address C 6
Aliyev-Led Delegation Visits DPRK Port Town C 7
Nakasone Shrine Visit Shows Military Revival [Tsvetov] C 7

SOUTH ASIA

Indian Vice President Receives Soviet Delegation D 1
Soviet Party, Government Greetings to India D 1
Indian Envoy Addresses Soviet Public on TV D 1
New Book Details CIA Activities in Afghanistan D 2
Construction To Begin on Kabul Highway D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRC, SRV, Laos Open Foreign Ministers Conference E 1
SRV To Leave Cambodia by 1990 E 1
Cambodian Envoy on ASEAN Ministers' Talks E 1
Yazkuliyev Meets SRV's Le Thanh Nghi 13 Aug E 2
USSR-SRV Sea Transport Protocol Signed E 2
[VNA]
Philippine Protest Over U.S. 'Interference' Noted E 2
Philippine Speaker Welcomes Soviet Peace Efforts E 3
[Kovalev in IZVESTIYA 14 Aug]
Australian Press Cited on Nuclear Test Danger E 3
UN Committee Delegate on U.S. Micronesia Policy E 4
[IZVESTIYA 14 Aug]

F 1

EASTERN EUROPE

F

Bulgarian Assembly Delegation Pays Official Visit F 1
Meets Voss at Supreme Soviet F 1
Meets Vorotnikov F 1
Soviet-Bulgarian Trade Documents Signed F 1
[PRAVDA 11 Aug]

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG Still Possible Binary Chemical Weapons Site G 1
U.S.-Italian Conspiracy Noted at Agca Trial G 1
U.S. Attempts To 'Blackmail' Greece for Bases [IZVESTIYA 15 Aug] G 2
FRG Media Cited on Moscow Treaty Anniversary [PRAVDA 13 Aug] G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Al-Qadhdhafi 'Could Visit USSR' Next Month H 1
[Cairo AL-AHRAM 15 Aug]
Zamyatin Says Relations With Israel 'Unrealistic' H 1
[MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI]
Murphy Mideast Tour More Pressure on Arabs H 2
[Gerasimov]
Undermining Arab Solidarity [Shishkovskiy] H 3
TASS Cites NOVOYE VREMYA on Arab Summit Boycott H 3
Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Week Opens in Moscow H 4
Speeches Exchanged [INA] H 4
CPSU Delegation's 5-12 Aug Syrian Visit Reported H 5
Tunisian Prime Minister Meets USSR Navy Admiral H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TASS Cites AP on S. African President's Address J 1
IZVESTIYA: France Preparing New Chad Aggression [14 Aug] J 1
Moscow Soiree Celebrates Congo National Day [15 Aug] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Brazilian Congressman Interviewed at Festival K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Regular CPSU Politburo Session Reported R 1
Grishin Addresses Moscow Gorkom Conference R 2
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 10 Aug]
Uzbek Party Bureau Debates Work Deficiency R 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Ministry Reports on Harvesting Progress T 1
Harvesting Progress Updated in Bashkir ASSR T 2
Briefs: Harvest in Ukraine T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Maritime Kray Damaged, Other Typhoon Approaches U 1
Cosmonauts Carry Out Photography Experiments U 1

WEINBERGER REAFFIRMS LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR STRATEGY

LD151511 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 15 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger sees a situation where in the event of any war in Europe, including that involving nuclear weapons, American strategy can lead the NATO allies to victory.

The Pentagon chief said in an interview with the INTERNATIONAL COMBAT ARMS JOURNAL: "Our strategy on whatever scale could lead to victory or shatter the unity and determination of our alliance".

It is apparently proceeding from the Pentagon's concept of the "admissibility" and even "expediency" of a nuclear war limited to the geographical bounds of the European continent that Weinberger chose not to consider the third, and actually the sole possible, outcome of American nuclear adventures in Europe -- a global nuclear war.

Any nuclear war unleashed by the United States in Europe, however, "would wreak terrible devastation" not only on battlegrounds far away from U.S. shores, as the Pentagon chief hopes, but also in the aggressor's territory.

Weinberger effectively confirmed in that interview, whose main aim obviously was to assuage Europeans' fears over the American plans to prepare for "star wars", that a "limited" nuclear war in Europe forms the basis of the Pentagon's strategy, while the U.S. projected anti-missile defense-in-depth is called upon to make such a war less dangerous for the aggressor to the greatest possible extent.

But the present administration's hopes for victory in a nuclear war are just as wild and impracticable as its plans to make aggressor territory invulnerable to retaliation with the help of a layered missile defense.

TASS CITES SCIENTIST'S PRAVDA MORATORIUM ARTICLE

LD160837 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 16 TASS -- Complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests is one of the most important objectives in the field of limitation of the arms race and of disarmament in the package of measures to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, Andranik Petrosyants [chief Soviet delegate at the General Conference of the International atomic energy agency] points out in the newspaper PRAVDA. The Soviet scientist recalls the major milestones on the way towards reaching agreements to ban nuclear weapon tests. In particular, the talks between the USSR and the USA in 1977 to which Britain acceded. The Soviet scientist stresses that the new U.S. Administration, which by that time had come to power, gave up the intention to terminate perfection, modernization and production of new types of nuclear weapons.

It is precisely from that moment on that both official and unofficial representatives of the USA began actively speculating on the problem of verification, picturing things in such a way as if the USSR were against it.

"But the Soviet Union is not against verification, as some Western figures are apt to claim," the author of the article stresses. "It is by no means because of insufficient effectiveness of verification that the U.S. Administration unilaterally announced in July 1982 termination of the talks on a ban on nuclear weapons tests.

The wish to ensure military superiority over the USSR, the new spiral in the nuclear weapons race were, undoubtedly, the main reason behind this decision of the USA.

Instead of further concrete steps to reach agreement, the current Washington administration has set out to develop new nuclear warheads for MX, Trident and Midgetman missiles, for long-range cruise and Pershing 2 missiles, neutron weapons, ammunition for the new B-1 and Stealth strategic bombers. The development of new types of nuclear weapons required, naturally, new intensive tests, therefore the real prospect of reaching agreement at the tripartite talks, which manifested itself early in 1980, by no means suited the book of the Pentagon strategists.

In that connection A. Petrosyants quotes Kerr, director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory of the USA, as telling a meeting of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee that talks and a treaty on a full ban on nuclear tests would lead to a loss of confidence in the effectiveness of U.S. nuclear weapons and an end to the desirable modernization of the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

"The moratorium unilaterally announced by the Soviet Union on all nuclear blasts signals a halt to nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes too, including contained explosions (i.e. buried blasts, without a crater forming and without a discharge of radioactiveness into the atmosphere), which the USSR conducted in order to build underground storages for gas condensate, and which produced a great economic effect as compared with the usual methods of building such installations. Nevertheless we ended such blasts too.

Our country, A. Petrasyants stressed in conclusion, is ready to ratify any time on a bilateral basis Soviet-American agreements on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests and underground nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes. The USSR declares for an immediate resumption of tripartite talks to complete drafting an agreement on complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests."

AZERBAIJAN LEADER RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR

GF151832 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received Stanislaw Kociolek, Poland's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, on 14 August. Ambassador Kociolek is currently visiting the Azerbaijan SSR.

The meeting upheld the CPSU and the PZPR policy -- one that stipulates the further consolidation of friendship and the deepening of the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries. The fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Poland stem from the [word indistinct] of Marxism and Leninism and comply with the Soviet and Polish people's interests.

The Soviet Union and Poland strongly uphold revolutionary achievements and, together with the other socialist countries, are waging a struggle for a state of consolidated peace and security on the planet.

The meeting participants briefed each other on preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress. Akhundov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, and Kafarova, minister of foreign affairs of the Azerbaijan SSR, attended the meeting.

CONFERENCE ON WW II DEFEAT OF JAPAN CONCLUDES

PM151000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Feat"]

[Text] The scientific conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over militarist Japan has ended its work in Moscow. The reports and papers [soobschcheniye] delivered at this representative scientific forum examined various problems relating to the final stage of World War II in the Far East.

The discussions continued in sections on the final day of the conference's work, 13 August. In all, 3 reports and around 40 scientific papers were heard at the conference.

On behalf of the representatives of the socialist countries the conference participants were welcomed by Professor Van (Truong), director of the SRV's Institute of Asia and the Pacific. He stressed the decisive importance of the Soviet Union's contribution to the victory over militarist Japan and the immense influence of this event on the destinies of the peoples of East and Southeast Asia.

In his speech Admiral N.N. Amelko, chairman of the conference organizing committee and deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, summed up the results of the work of the sections and the conference as a whole. I would like, he said, to stress with satisfaction the fact that all the speeches by both Soviet and foreign scientists are linked by one common idea: The source of our people's victory has been the socialist social system, its economic and organizational potential, the ideological and political unity of Soviet society, Soviet people's patriotism and internationalism, and their rallying around the Communist Party, which heads the struggle against the enemy.

The conference heard convincing arguments about the decisive role of the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces in routing imperialist Japan at the concluding stage of the war. Moreover, it was stressed that the USSR's contribution to the victory over Japanese imperialism was not purely limited to the rout of the Kwangtung Army. Documents and historic facts attest to the immense direct influence of the Soviet-German front, the main front in World War II, on the outcome of events in the Pacific.

The direct influence of the Soviet Army's liberating mission, it was stressed at the conference, was seen most graphically and comprehensively in the victorious conclusion of the national liberation and revolutionary struggle of the peoples of China, Korea, Vietnam, and other Asian states. The immense importance of the Manchurian revolutionary base for the victory of the Chinese revolution was shown in specific examples. The Soviet Union's support for China's communists was of a specifically material, military, and political nature, including defense of the Chinese revolution's interests against international imperialism on the diplomatic front.

The analysis of the present international situation in Asia was an important result of this forum. The conference participants stressed that the events of 40 years ago are not only part of history. The Soviet Union's revolutionary solidarity with the Asian peoples' liberation struggle laid firm foundations for friendship and cooperation with the peoples of these states. It was noted at the conference that strengthening peace and stability in Asia is one of the leading directions of Soviet foreign policy.

The implementation of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's appeal to the Asian countries and the peace-loving public of the continent to take a comprehensive approach to the problems of Asian security and seek specific ways of pooling efforts in this direction would be of great importance for improving the situation in the Asian and Pacific region and for easing tension worldwide.

Another important thesis of the conference was linked not with history but with the world's present and future: The forum participants and Soviet and foreign scientists noted that through the Land of the Soviets the world's peoples have acquired both moral and material means for struggling against the war danger. Soviet people's selfless work and the Soviet state's mighty economic, scientific, technical, and military might are an important factor in curbing aggressors and maintaining peace.

UN COMMITTEE CONDEMNS RSA 'BRUTAL REPRESSIONS'

LD140559 Moscow TASS in English 0519 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 14 TASS -- The United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid at its extraordinary meeting here has expressed profound concern over brutal repressions launched by the South African authorities in an attempt to put down mass disturbances against racial discrimination.

The chief reasons behind the grave situation in South Africa are the racists' refusal to end the policy of apartheid, qualified by the world community as a crime against mankind, and the support given to the Pretoria regime by the United States and other Western countries, said the committee's acting chairman Serge Elie Charles (Haiti).

BUSH PACIFIC PEACE SPEECH 'RABID MILITARISM'

LD151257 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] San Francisco, August 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Algunov reports: U.S. Vice-President George Bush has delivered what can be summed up only as a blatantly militarist sermon at a ceremony which was cynically called "peace in the Pacific."

The ceremony was held to commemorate 40 years since Japan conceded defeat in the Second World War.

Employing general words about a desire for peace as a cover, the U.S. vice-president actually urged a further militarization of the Pacific Ocean and the sweeping of other countries of the region into the orbit of Washington's military preparations.

Speaking on behalf of President Reagan who was unable to attend the ceremony following his recent surgery operations, Bush made no bones about admitting that the White House sees the Soviet Union... as posing the main "threat" to peace in the Pacific. "We must... keep a watchful eye on the growing power" of a nearby country, the U.S. vice-president said.

But he somehow did not even mention the fact that it is the United States itself that keeps the most powerful fleet in the Pacific and has amassed huge, including nuclear, forces on a ramified network of its naval bases there.

And the real threat to peace and stability in the Pacific basin flows precisely from crusading American imperialism, a fact repeatedly pointed out by many countries in the region.

The vice-president's bellicose speech was also a grotesque attempt to falsify the history of World War II.

While praising the combat exploits of the American troops to the skies, he did not find a single word to say about the contribution made by the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union to routing Japan.

True to its allied commitments, the USSR declared war on the Japanese empire. The Soviet troops bore the brunt of the Far Eastern campaign, by smashing the one-million-strong Kwangtung Army on which the Japanese militarists had placed the highest stakes.

But Bush clean "forgot" about the historical fact and did not even mention the USSR among the U.S. allies during the Second World War. To listen to him, it is "God (that) must have a hand in the outcome of this and other desperate battles."

Calls for spurring on war preparations were also made aboard the nuclear-powered aircraft-carrier Enterprise by Defense Secretary Weinberger.

The entire ceremony smacked of rabid militarism. It involved the biggest attack squadron of U.S. naval ships ever drawn to the San Francisco Bay since the war.

The undisguised sabre-rattling drew sharp protests from the progressively-minded public in America. There were massive demonstrations in San Francisco, demanding an end to the administration's policy of boosting military appropriations. A whole flotilla of boats with protesters sailed to the San Francisco Bay, but all approaches to the warships were sealed off by Coast Guard. Several demonstrators were arrested.

'LIES, SLANDER' OF USIA AFGHAN REPORTAGE ATTACKED

LD151413 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 15 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov

Here are some reports from Washington that have reached here recently. First: The Voice of America radio station sharply expanded the volume of Pashtu- and Dari-language broadcasting at Afghanistan. Second: The U.S. Senate adopted an amendment that provides for the establishment of another subversive radio station sacrilegiously titled "Free Afghanistan." Third: The U.S. Information Agency (USIA) was given 500,000 dollars, intended, according to THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, for instructing Afghan rebels in propaganda techniques.

All these facts attest to the following: Unable to reverse the developments in Afghanistan with the help of hired terrorist gangs, armed with up-to-date death-dealing weapons, the organizers of the undeclared war against the sovereign country are resorting ever more actively to another kind of weaponry -- lies and slander. Psywar subversion against Afghanistan and its people, who are building a new life, is being carried really with "American breadth."

The methods employed by the instigators of the subversive campaign were borrowed from Goebbels' arsenals: most absurd concoctions and malicious misinformation.

The chorus of foreign radio stations, with the tone being set by the USIA's subordinate, the VOA, as well as the Munich-based Radio Free Europe and liberty centres (West Germany) seek to portray the CIA cutthroats who sow terror on Afghan soil as "Afghan patriots" and their patrons from Western special services as "friends of Afghanistan" and "campaigners for Afghan identity."

The anti-Afghan ideologues stubbornly refuse to acknowledge that it is the U.S. ruling circles, that mastermind bandit raids inside Afghanistan, which are directly responsible for the calamities and damage to Afghanistan. It is none other than the American mercenaries, or "Afghan patriots" in the parlance of professional liars, who destroyed 1,814 schools, burnt 40 hospitals and more than 900 farmer's cooperatives and murdered over 200 clergymen and thousands of innocent Afghan civilians.

The chief mouthpiece of U.S. foreign policy propaganda -- USIA (more than 8,000 staff members, financial 1986 budget exceeding 970 million dollars) has since long asserted itself as headquarters for slanderers. Washington, according to the reports, is not going to count the expenses involved in the transfer of USIA's "experience" to anti-Afghan counter-revolutionaries. Well, this is already being done: It is an open secret that the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad regularly holds "briefings" at which USIA and CIA employees provide those invited, including representatives of the Pakistani-based "Afghan Information Center," with propaganda cliches intended to slander revolutionary Afghanistan and distort the "Afghan problem." What are the returns? Mendacious fabrications about Afghanistan burst like soap bubbles, while the people of that country demonstrate time and again their invariable determination to uphold the revolutionary gains, to continue building and to build ultimately a new life. This has been and will be the case.

PENTAGON, CIA 'DISINFORMATION' OPERATIONS NOTED

LD151802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Washington correspondent Vladimir Dunayev report]

[Text] An official Pentagon department is engaged in deception operations. In a secret memorandum addressed to a narrow Pentagon circle, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger defined the tasks of this secret section as follows: To present plans for strategic deception that would be difficult to identify. PARADE magazine has just informed the Americans all about this. The author of the article, Jack Anderson, a specialist in secrets, did not expose the Pentagon at all, but was indignant about the foreign disinformation from which poor America suffers.

Anderson said in passing that the United States' war department has its own disinformation professionals: "The administration is not dozing, but disinforming." For Americans it was, of course, useful to find out how far the industry of deception has developed in their capital, but I think that for the majority this was not a revelation. Everybody remembers deception operations such as attempts to represent the star wars plans as a defense initiative, or to pass off the attempt to break the strategic balance as eliminating the military's lag behind the Soviet Union. Previously, failures of U.S. intelligence operations were represented as accidents or else ill-intentioned interference from other countries, against whom, strictly speaking, the operation was being carried out. Jack Anderson does not write about this in his article.

The Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department, and the United States Information Agency definitely have their deception departments; this is deception of the Americans themselves, as well as West Europeans and Japanese, who are constantly being misled in relation to the genuine aims of U.S. strategy and tactics.

OVCHINNIKOV HAILS CHANGES IN PRC OVER 30 YEARS

LD151345 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 15 (TASS) -- "Even the not numerous personal contacts have left the impression that despite the massive anti-Soviet propaganda campaign, which was waged during the years of the 'Cultural Revolution,' the Chinese have no ill feelings towards the Soviet people." This is pointed out in the issue of the NEW TIMES weekly for August 16 by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, who has recently visited the PRC among a Soviet delegation. The author recalls among other things that his career of a journalist started in Beijing thirty odd years ago.

Vsevolod Ovchinnikov stresses that the main change in the Chinese capital is "neither multi-storeyed buildings, nor metro stations and new products, which have become part of every-day life. The main thing is that one no longer sees the tense expression in the faces of people as was in the past. The "Big Leap," the "Cultural Revolution" and the "gang of four" -- it gives the Chinese a shudder to recall all these things. But the nightmare is already a thing of the past. The terrible years have been left behind in the past. "Now the local conditions are better taken into consideration," the journalist notes.

When speaking about the results of the transition to a new system of economic management in the countryside, the Chinese hosts also spoke about the undesirable side-effects of that process. This was also pointed out in the local press, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov goes on to write. While serving as an incentive for economic activeness, the spirit of enterprise is at the same time fraught with negative social and political consequences. It is hard to combine selfish considerations and ideological convictions.

The author points out with satisfaction the resumption of work by the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society which was the first mass public organization to have been established after the proclamation of the PRC. "I recalled," Ovchinnikov continues, "how on the December days of 1953 the republic celebrated the first victory of China's First Five-Year Plan Period -- the commissioning of new production facilities at the Anshan metallurgical mill. It was by right described as a creation of Chinese-Soviet friendship."

"Being an eyewitness of the glorious accomplishments of the first Chinese five-year plan period I am particularly gratified by the fresh invigoration in recent years of exchanges between our countries in the economy, education and cultural fields. May these contacts help people convince themselves: common sense demands that the two great neighbour peoples should live in peace and friendship," Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes in conclusion in the NEW TIMES magazine.

SOVIET, KOREAN OFFICIALS SPEAK IN PYONGYANG

Aliyev 14 Aug Speech

PM151444 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at 14 August ceremonial session in Pyongyang to mark 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation: "Ceremonial Session in Pyongyang"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Aug -- The ceremonial session devoted to the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation held in Pyongyang today was a vivid manifestation of the traditional friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the DPRK.

Members of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, deputies of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, labor front-rankers, scientific and cultural figures, and Korean People's Army servicemen gathered in the ceremonial hall of the 8 February House of Culture.

DPRK President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Chong-il, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, other party and state leaders, the Soviet party and state delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and members of other Soviet delegations visiting Pyongyang to participate in the jubilee festivites were greeted with prolonged applause from the session participants. Veterans of the battles to liberate Korea were among the envoys from the Land of the Soviets.

A report was delivered by Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council. Then, warmly welcomed by those present, G.A. Aliyev spoke.

Speech by Comrade G.A. Aliyev

Memorable dates in history such as the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from foreign oppressors, which we are now marking, help us to sense with particular intensity the commonality of the historical destinies of the fraternal socialist countries. Soviet people see this glorious jubilee, which is taking the form of nationwide celebrations in the DPRK, as our common holiday indissolubly linked with world historic events: the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan. The USSR's working people are marking this portentous anniversary with the warmest feelings of friendship for the Korean people, to whom we are firmly bound by the unity of our fundamental goals and interests, which accord with Marxist-Leninist ideals and the high principles of socialist internationalism, and by our cohesion in defending the cause of peace and progress.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, and the entire Soviet people allow me to convey to you ardent fraternal greetings and the most cordial congratulations on the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial domination and on the remarkable successes achieved by your country in building socialism.

On this festive day it can be said that history itself has passed through the portals of this magnificent palace. The strike forces of world imperialism, German fascism and Japanese militarism, were crushed 40 years ago through the heroic efforts of the Soviet people and their Army, all peoples of the antifascist coalition, and the resistance movement. Extensive prospects of social and national liberation and horizons of the struggle against the colonial yoke and for freedom, independence, and social progress opened up for the oppressed peoples of the planet.

The creation of the world socialist system, which is now the leading revolutionary force of our time, was initiated. Today the DPRK confidently marches in single formation with the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries.

People's Korea is greeting the 40th anniversary of its liberation with great and visible achievements. Under the leadership of its militant vanguard -- the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of Korean communists and an eminent figure in the world communist and workers movement -- the Korean working class, cooperativized peasantry, and people's intelligentsia have turned the northern part of Korea into one of the most industrially developed states in Asia. Today's DPRK is a socialist country that is growing stronger and making a weighty contribution to the struggle to strengthen peace in Asia and worldwide.

There is a natural order [zakonomernost] in the fact that the Soviet and Korean peoples are marking the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation and social renewal in the north of the Korean peninsula together. They are marking it as friends and comrades in arms in a common struggle. Our peoples have always lived in peace and friendship and have been good and responsive neighbors. They have selflessly helped each other at turning points in history, whether in this century or in past centuries.

The ideas of October lit the way to national liberation for hundreds of millions of people. They also had an immense revolutionary influence on the Korean people's struggle. In the Soviet State the Korean people, like the peoples of other colonial and dependent countries, acquired a reliable support and a faithful ally in their just cause.

The Korean people's best sons and daughters fought for many decades against the domination of imperialist enslavers and for national independence. But only in August 1945, when the heroic Soviet Army, carrying out its allied and international duty, routed militarist Japan's strike force, the Kwantung Army, did the long-awaited liberation from the foreign colonial yoke come to Korean soil.

We note with pride and satisfaction that our countries' peoples were together in the struggle against the Japanese invaders. We recall the feats of the Korean communists, partisans, and patriots who courageously fought under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song.

In the historic struggle to liberate Asia we acted in close combat collaboration with the great Chinese people, Mongolian servicemen, Vietnamese patriots, and the progressive national democratic forces of other countries in the region.

The entire annals of Soviet-Korean friendship are full of significant and eloquent facts. If one looks at its most important landmarks one cannot fail to see that it was the Soviet Union that did everything possible to prevent the split of Korea and help its people to create a united democratic state. It was the Soviet Union that resolutely struggled against the attempts by U.S. imperialism to impose a reactionary regime on the Korean people and assert its own dominance over them. It was the Soviet Union that was the first to recognize the DPRK and establish diplomatic relations with it. It was our country that concluded the first equal agreement on economic and cultural cooperation with People's Korea. Soviet specialists shared their experience with their Korean friends and helped to train national cadres; build plants, mines, and power stations; organize transportation; and construct hospitals and schools.

And when the Korean peninsula again became an arena of treacherous aggression -- this time on the part of U.S. imperialism and its South Korean stooges -- along with the other socialist countries, the Soviet Union, true to its international duty, gave People's Korea and its Army every possible support.

In short, our friendship was sternly tempered in fire, so to speak. It is growing stronger and prospering in the peaceful routine of socialist and communist building!

The edifice of our friendship is now based on a firm foundation: the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between the USSR and the DPRK. The treaty was still further vivid testimony to the class unity of our states, peoples, and parties and to their readiness to develop and deepen Soviet-Korean cooperation in every possible way. Its consistent implementation has a graphic impact on the successes which the working people of People's Korea have achieved in building a socialist society and improving people's living conditions.

The treaty between our countries is also an important factor of peace and security in the Far East and the entire Pacific region. It reliably guarantees favorable foreign policy conditions for further boosting the DPRK and for the peaceful national reunification of Korea. Our ties in the areas of economy, culture, science, and education are developing successfully. I think that I am expressing a general opinion when I say that both of our states are fully resolved to continue to firmly abide by the commitments stemming from the treaty.

The core of our fraternal cooperation and its living soul is the strengthening collaboration between the CPSU and the WPK. Meetings between party and state leaders from the two countries are of immense importance in developing and strengthening our multifaceted ties.

The visit to the Soviet Union in May last year by the DPRK party and state delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song was a major event that opened up new possibilities for deepening and improving our cooperation.

We note with a sense of profound satisfaction that the collaboration between our parties, countries, and peoples is becoming closer and more fruitful. This accords with the fundamental interests of our peoples: the prospects for developing and deepening mutual relations between them, and the interests of the struggle against imperialism's aggressive schemes and of ensuring peace and security in the Far East, Asia, and worldwide.

We are convinced that our countries will be able to realize their considerable potential still more fully in order to deepen all-around cooperation and improve its effectiveness. For our part we will make every effort to ensure that this potential is realized. We will do everything in our power to ensure that the friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples, our common priceless asset, reveals more and more bright facets, grows stronger, and flourishes.

G.A. Aliyev went on to dwell on the struggle of Communists and the entire Soviet people to fulfill the complex and large-scale tasks of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development which were put forward in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and spoke of the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress that have been widely launched in the Soviet Union.

The 40 years' experience of peaceful postwar development and life itself confirm again and again the great importance of the cohesion and joint efforts of the socialist states in resolving constructive tasks and in struggling against the threat of war and for the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security. The foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is aimed at preserving peace in the world and reducing the level of confrontation, including in the Far East. However, we cannot fail to see that the international situation has now been extraordinarily exacerbated. The aggressive forces of imperialism bear full responsibility for this. The United States is heating up the situation now in one part of the world, now in another, and is constantly creating hotbeds of conflicts and the danger of war.

It is increasing the arms race, deploying its nuclear missiles on the territory of other countries, nurturing "star wars" plans, and sabotaging disarmament. This is a policy of militarism, of the desire for world rule, a policy of crude force and state terrorism with regard to other peoples and states.

The fraternal socialist countries are countering this aggressive course with a fundamentally different outlook for the development of international relations. Peaceful coexistence, the sides' equal and reliable security, the lowering of the level of military antagonism and world military-political tension as a whole, the prevention of hegemony in any form -- that is what we want and what we are persistently seeking. Together with its allies, the USSR has put forward a wide spectrum of initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race; preserving military-strategic parity; and normalizing the world situation.

The new Soviet initiative put forward in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was convincing new evidence of the USSR's love of peace. Eager to help end the dangerous rivalry in the buildup of nuclear arsenals and anxious to set a good example, this document says, the Soviet Union has decided unilaterally to halt any nuclear explosions as of 6 August this year, a date which is marked throughout the world as the day of the Hiroshima tragedy. We have urged the U.S. Government to support our initiative, firmly convinced that a reciprocal moratorium by the USSR and the United States on any nuclear explosions would serve as a good example to other states with nuclear weapons.

But the U.S. ruling circles have failed to give a constructive reply to a single one of the Soviet proposals, including the proposal to halt any nuclear explosions.

The peoples of the world also expect a lot from the Soviet-U.S. summit which, by mutual agreement, will be held this November in Geneva. Life will show the baggage with which the U.S. side will come to these talks.

One urgent task of the present day is to safeguard peace and security in Asia. This region continues to be seared by hotbeds of tension and large and small wars. Whatever region of Asia you take, you can say that tension is not declining but intensifying in it. The reason everywhere is the same, the actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, militarism, and hegemony. Countries in the Asian region are constantly being drawn into U.S. military-political strategy, into the arms race, and into the implementation of the notorious "Pacific doctrine."

Imperialism's military activeness in the Far East has been markedly stepped up. Here plans are being accelerated to cobble together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist alliance. The process of Japan's remilitarization is under way and they are anxious to turn it into a key element of the anti-Soviet antisocialist "Eastern front." Washington is planning to turn the southern part of Korea, like the Japanese islands, into an enormous U.S. nuclear missile base.

In speaking of these facts today you cannot fail to recall that 40 years ago it was in the sky of the Far East that the sinister mushroom cloud of the U.S. atomic bomb explosion first rose. The peoples' concerned memory urges, obliges, us to do everything to prevent a repetition of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the spread of a nuclear conflagration in the world.

One cannot fail to see that, to this day, the imperialist strategists regard the Asian-Pacific region as another arena of military-political confrontation with the USSR, the other socialist states, and the forces of national liberation. While maintaining a large contingent of troops in the south of Korea, the United States does everything to hamper the search for paths to the peaceful unification of the country.

The Soviet Union, which has an interest in Asia's becoming a continent of peace and good-neighborliness, consistently advocates seeking wasys of improving the siutation in the region. The USSR, the DPRK, and the other socialist and nonaligned states propose a reasonable alternative to the destructive imperialist policy in Asia.

In recent years they have put forward a number of important initiatives aimed at ensuring lasting peace and security on the continent. Among them are such initiatives as the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; our proposal for confidence-building measures in the Far East; the DPRK's proposal on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone; Mongolia's proposal on concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force between the states of Asia; and others.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev recently put forward a new proposal on a comprehensive approach to the problem of security in Asia, the pooling of the Asian states' efforts in this direction, and the holding of bilateral talks and multilateral consultations to this end, including, in the long term, the organization of an all-Asian forum for the exchange of opinions and the joint quest for constructive solutions. It is our conviction that the implementation of these initiatives would certainly help substantially to strengthen peace in Asia and throughout the world.

It seems to us that the positive processes in Asia and other regions would undoubtedly also be promoted by the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

Here I would like once again to recall M.S. Gorbachev's words about relations with the PRC. He stressed: "Time has shown both sides that neither gains from alienation, still less from hostility and suspicion, while good-neighborly cooperation is entirely possible and desirable. For our part, we intend to work actively toward completely overcoming the negative phase in Soviet-Chinese relations, which has given rise to many artificial developments. I am confident that this will ultimately happen." All Soviet people share this confidence entirely.

Our country attaches great significance to improving Soviet-Japanese relations, which would certainly help to strengthen the foundations of peace in Asia and elsewhere.

The Soviet Union sees and notes with great satisfaction that the constructive initiatives which the DPRK persistently puts forward are imbued with profound interest in improving the situation in the Far East. These proposals, geared to the need to put a stop to the U.S. military presence in the south of the peninsula and to eliminate confrontation between the north and south of Korea, create real prerequisites for the country's peaceful and independent unification.

We are convinced that the Korean people's cherished aspiration will materialize and Korea will be reunited and become united and free. The working people of the fraternal DPRK can be confident that our solidarity with the Korean people's just struggle to unify their motherland on a peaceful, democratic basis will continue to be as firm and consistent as it has been for 40 years now!

I think that our countries' peoples have a single opinion about the genuine causes of tension in Asia, Europe, the Near East, and Central America and have the common conviction that all of today's progressive forces must collaborate even more actively in order to wreck imperialism's aggressive intrigues, prevent war, and defend the cause of peace and social progress on earth.

The road traveled by People's Korea is a road of struggle and labor, a road of severe tests which, by courageously overcoming it, you have arrived at historic gains.

Here in your hospitable country we can clearly sense the intensive rhythm of a socialist creation and we can see the visible fruits of the persistent work of the industrious Korean people who are carrying out the tasks put forward by the Sixth Workers Party of Korea Congress.

In conclusion, G.A. Aliyev wished the Korean people and each Korean family great new successes in socialist building, happiness, and prosperity and proposed a toast in honor of the DPRK and the eternal and indissoluble friendship of the Soviet and Korean peoples.

To applause from the session participants, G.A. Aliyev presented Kim Il-song with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers greetings message to Korean leaders.

Kim Il-song today received the Soviet party and state delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev.

An exchange of opinions was held on a broad range of questions of Soviet-Korean relations and on a number of topical international problems. The talk, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, reaffirmed the unity of views between the Soviet Union and the DPRK and their readiness to develop cooperation both in terms of bilateral ties and in the international arena.

The same day Kim Il-song gave a banquet in the Soviet delegation's honor.

Korean Official's Address

LD141955 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 TASS -- "Prevention of war is now the most imperative and unanimous striving of humanity", said Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK. He addressed here today a celebration meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

"The dangerous aggravation of the international situation is caused by actions of U.S. imperialism which is obsessed with the idea of achieving world domination", Kang Song-san said. "The United States launches ever new provocations against socialist countries, stages acts of aggression against states that have taken the road of independent development. Washington is whipping up the nuclear arms race, is drawing up the adventuristic plans of 'star wars', and is taking dangerous steps aimed at the militarisation of outer space."

"In the existing situation it is imperative that socialist countries, all anti-imperialist forces exert ever more vigorously the joint effort to frustrate the criminal plans of the enemies of peace," the speaker went on. "Socialism is a strong obstacle in the way of imperialism's aggressive designs. The strengthening of cohesion and inter-action of socialist countries is a reliable guarantee of international security."

"Our party and government, highly assessing friendship and cooperation with fraternal socialist countries will continue exerting vigorous efforts to widen and deepen many-faceted ties with them, to consolidate unity and cohesion of the international communist movement under the tested banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"The all-round development of traditional Korean-Soviet friendship which was tempered in the crucible of joint struggle remains the unshakeable stand of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK.

We shall continue doing our utmost for the fullest development of relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Soviet people, our reliable revolutionary comrade-in-arms and ally", Kang Song-san stressed.

ALIYEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS DPRK PORT TOWN

LD161021 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] The Soviet party and state delegation, headed by Comrade Aliyev, which is taking part in the celebration marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea, today mdde a trip to Nampo, a major industrial and port town on the western coast of the DPRK.

A meeting of working people took place at the town stadium. They warmly welcomed the Soviet guests. The Soviet delegation presented a memorial gift to the town's representatives, a red banner with a depiction of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

NAKASONE SHRINE VISIT SHOWS MILITARY REVIVAL

LD151815 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Commentary by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] The Japanese emperor gave the order to his armed forces to lay down their arms 40 years ago, on 15 August 1945. Here is the latest news commentary by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov:

[Tsvetov] The signing of the capitulation took place later, on 2 September 1945, while the imperial order signified the Japanese militarists' avowal of their total defeat. According to evidence from U.S. officers of the occupation forces, the word "servicemen" was a symbol of disgrace and dishonorable deeds at the that time for the Japanese, on both a national and a personal level. Today, 40 years later, the Secretary General of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Shin Kanemaru, said: "Japan is indebted for its present prosperity to the spirit of the soldiers who perished in World War II, and I, in gratitude to this, pray for them."

Over an historically short period, just 40 years, Japan has come from hatred and contempt for the military to extolling it. Also, today, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is the first post-war head of government to make an official visit to the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, where, according to religious dogma, lie the souls of Japanese soldiers who perished in all the aggressive wars waged by Japan. Here, also, dwell the souls of the main Japanese war criminals executed by sentence of an international tribunal. Today's events in Japan by the government and the ruling party -- namely, an 8,000-strong assemblage in the Budokan Palace of Sports with the presence of the emperor; religious services for those who perished in the war; and the pilgrimage of government members and 107 parliamentary deputies to Yasukuni Shrine -- were not of a memorial or a religious nature. This was a purely propagandistic campaign pursuing the aim of justifying, and, in the final reckoning, of reviving militarism.

YOMIURI newspaper wrote as follows today: The 40th anniversary of the end of the war in the Pacific Ocean once again offers the possibility to remember the calamities brought upon Japan by the war, and once again to think of the threat emanating from the Soviet Union, and the impossibility of Japan withstanding this threat alone.

There it is, the true purpose of today's events: specifically, to intimidate the Japanese with a repetition of the past if Japan does not turn into a powerful military state and does not continue to strengthen its military alliance with the United States. But the past 40 years have not gone by without leaving a trace of a Japanese antiwar movement. The Japanese democratic public has replied today to the ruling circles' militaristic action with mass meetings and demonstrations. They were held under the slogan: No to a revival of militarism. The following words were heard at one of the meetings: The memory of the victims of the last war must call us not to vengeance and revenge, but to peace and friendship with all our neighbors, also including the Soviet Union.

INDIAN VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

LD160930 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] New Delhi, August 16 TASS -- Vice-President Ramaswamy Venkataraman of India has received a delegation of Soviet public led by Temirbek Koshoyev, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Surpeme Soviet, currently on a visit here. The delegation is attending the All-India Month of Soviet-Indian Friendship on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the USSR and India and the 38th anniversary of the Republic's independence.

It was stressed in the course of the meeting, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere that the holding of the month of Soviet-Indian friendship has become a good tradition and expresses the striving of both countries for peace and international detente. Venkataraman said in this connection that India supports the latest Soviet peace initiatives for strengthening peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear war, which were put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

SOVIET PARTY, GOVERNMENT GREETINGS TO INDIA

LD141401 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent Zail Singh and Rajiv Gandhi, leaders of the Republic of India, a greetings telegram to mark the 38th anniversary of independence. The telegram says that the high level and multifaceted nature of Soviet-Indian relations which are developing dynamically on the basis of the firm foundation of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation, give rise to profound satisfaction.

The close friendship and the many-sided cooperation between the USSR and India have become one of the important mainstays of peace in Asia and beyond its confines. The Soviet people, emphasizes the telegram, are sincerely happy at the successes of the Indian people and wish it new accomplishments in the social and economic development and in scientific and technological progress of its country, in the strengthening of the international positions of the peace-loving and independent India.

INDIAN ENVOY ADDRESSES SOVIET PUBLIC ON TV

LD152036 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by Indian Ambassador to the USSR Sayid Nurul Hasan]

[Excerpts] The streets of Delhi and other Indian cities are bedecked with flags, buntings, and garlands of flowers today in connection with that country's independence day.

Taking part in our program is Sayid Nurul Hasan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to the Soviet Union.

[Begin Hasan recording in English with superimposed Russian translation] Dear friends, when the people of India liberated themselves from the British imperialist's domination and achieved independence 38 years ago, our country embarked upon a new path, striving to compress the centuries-long process of national development into a few decades. India has achieved impressive successes since that time in attaining its aims of economic growth and social justice.

And, yet, we are leaving no room for complacency. The complexity of the problems confronting various countries in the modern world has increased many times over. Under Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's dynamic leadership, our new government is filled with resolve to meet development problems through presistent work, in order to advance towards socialism quickly.

Like your country, India is making efforts to speed up economic development and the use of scientific-technical achievements to this end. Programs to overcome poverty and unemployment are being efficiently implemented, in particular the 20-Point Program, dealing with society's most impoverished strata.

The government is implementing its promise to maintain the secular nature of the country's social organization and to guarantee a fair attitude to all religious groups.

The preceding year has been a difficult one for India. however, wisdom, generosity, and the leadership's farsightedness and resolute steps in the interests of the country as a whole, have put an end to a period of confrontation; created an atmosphere of trust and cooperation; and served to strengthen India's unity and territorial integrity.

India highly appraises the two countries' close bonds of friendship, which have withstood the test of time. Deeply symbolic is the fact that our prime minister's first official foreign visit was to the Soviet Union this May. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's meetings and talks with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, were marked by sincerity, warmth, and mutual understanding. Two agreements in the economic sphere, signed at the highest level, will undoubtedly give a new stimulus to close, all-round cooperation between our countries. This visit strengthened even further the friendly relations existing between our countries and peoples.

I am deeply convinced that the principles of Indian-Soviet friendship enshrined in the 1971 Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation will continue to develop and gain strength in the interests of our peoples and of world peace.

Permit me to convey to the friendly Soviet people warm greetings from the people of India. Thank you.

NEW BOOK DETAILS CIA ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN

LD151332 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 15 TASS -- The Soviet Military Publishing House has brought out a book containing extensive data about the activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency against Afghanistan.

Called "The CIA, the NTS and Afghan Counter-Revolution" and written by Boris Marbanov, the Russian-language book exposes terrorist actions, psy-war operations and acts of ideological sabotage committed in Afghanistan by American secret services and the popular labor union (NTS), an anti-Soviet emigre organization on their payroll.

The book says that after the April revolution in Afghanistan the CIA secretly sent a special group of its staffers to Pakistan. Their mission was to organize a counter-revolutionary front against Democratic Afghanistan. They drew up a plan for armed operations as well as arms and explosives supplies. Between June 1979 and November 1979 alone instructors of American secret services trained more than 30,000 mercenaries at camps in Pakistani territory

U.S. interference in Afghanistan has not at all been confined to the shipments of armaments, including such barbarous weapons as chemical. The CIA has directly guided and orchestrated the terrorists' bandit forays into Afghanistan. In the last months of 1984 the bandits were provided with over 40 radio transmitters which the latter can use not only to exchange various information but also broadcast data to the CIA headquarters at Langley.

The CIA has taken an extensive part also in disinformation operations aiming to sling mud at the popular government in Afghanistan and besmirch the Soviet troops of the limited contingent in Afghanistan, who are helping the Afghan people to defend their revolution from outside encroachments.

The effort to concoct propaganda falsehoods involves along with the CIA also the NTS, a reactionary anti-Soviet organization which closely collaborated with the Nazis during the Second World War.

CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN ON KABUL HIGHWAY

LD151259 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Test] Under a contract signed in Moscow, the Soviet Union will supply road and other equipment for transport construction to Afghanistan. The machines will be used in rebuilding the Hayraton-Kabul highway. With Soviet technical and economic assistance, Afghanistan has built, is building, or plans to build over 200 industrial and other facilities.

PRK, SRV, LAOS OPEN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

LD151642 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, August 15 TASS -- A conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos opened here today. The foreign ministers will discuss the situation in South East Asia, and outline further joint steps towards settlement of the situation in the region.

At the meeting it was noted that the conference was taking place at a time when the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos continue rebuffing designs of imperialism and reaction which arrange armed provocations on frontiers of these states. The peoples of the three countries of Indochina fully support the policy of the USSR and the whole of the socialist community, aimed at prevention of war, consolidation of security and peace in the world, the speakers emphasized.

SRV To Leave Cambodia by 1990

LD161202 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, August 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Pavel Bogdanov reporting:

A regular conference of ministers of foreign affairs of three states of Indochina: the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic drew to a close here today. The delegates expressed whole-hearted support for the Soviet Union's decision to stop any nuclear explosions unilaterally, and for the proposals of the USSR aimed at strengthening peace and security in Asia.

The final communique of the conference takes note of major achievements of the peoples of Indochina in defending and promoting the development of their countries. Taking note of the successes in ensuring security in Kampuchea, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam decided to continue the gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea in order to complete it by 1990.

The document welcomes the growing tendency toward dialogue in Southeast Asia and stresses that peaceful solution to the problems of the region by means of political negotiations is the invariable position of the three nations of Indochina. Kampuchea is ready to open talks with different Khmer groupings based abroad but only on the basis of the complete removal of the Pol Pot clique from the political scene. The foreign ministers came out in favor of normalizing relations with the Chinese People's Republic and Thailand, noting that this would come in line with the interests of the peoples of Asia.

CAMBODIAN ENVOY ON ASEAN MINISTERS' TALKS

LD141016 Moscow TASS in English 0943 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Prague, Aug 13 (CTK) -- Kampuchean ambassador to Czechoslovakia Chim Nguoon [TASS spelling] informed journalists here today of his country's position with regard to the conclusions of the 18th conference of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries, held in Kuala Lumpur in June.

He said that the communique adopted at the conference distorted the situation in Kampuchea, and the Thai proposal for "indirect talks" between the so-called government of democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam created serious obstacles to efforts at a settlement in Southeast Asia.

Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos are ready for talks with all countries in the region and to look for a solution that would respect their sovereignty and independence, and ensure peace and security, the ambassador pointed out.

This position is based on the five points of a statement issued by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in January. They envisage the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea in parallel with the liquidation of the criminal Pol Pot clique, respect of the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination, free general elections with the presence of foreign observers, and establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia through agreements between the countries of the region.

The Kampuchean ambassador said that the capture of 16 Pol Pot bases near the Thai border made it possible to withdraw from Kampuchea the fourth contingent of Vietnamese volunteers, of more than 10,000 men. He said that the Kampuchean people regard all three elements of the reactionary coalition as enemies of the country but if Son San and Sihanouk broke off with Pol Pot and pledged to respect the Kampuchean Constitution, they could again take part in political life, including elections.

YAZKULIYEV MEETS SRV'S LE THANH NGHI 13 AUG

OW141103 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Talks were held on 13 August in Moscow between Comrade Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Le Thanh Nghi, vice chairman and concurrently secretary general of the Vietnamese Council of State. During the friendly talks, they affirmed the unchanged desire to consolidate the mutually beneficial cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

USSR-SRV SEA TRANSPORT PROTOCOL SIGNED

OW141835 Hanoi VNA in English 1611 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi, Aug 14 (VNA) -- A protocol on the promotion of sea transport between the Soviet Union and Vietnam was signed in the Soviet port city of Odessa yesterday at the end of a plenary session of the two countries' permanent working groups on the bilateral sea transport cooperation.

The Soviet delegation to the session was led by B. Trunov, deputy minister of merchant marine and the Vietnamese delegation by Nguyen Dinh Doan, vice minister of communications and transport.

PHILIPPINE PROTEST OVER U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' NOTED

LD140948 Moscow TASS in English 0355 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 14 (TASS) -- The Foreign Ministry of the Philippines has sent to the U.S. Embassy in Manila a note expressing a protest against U.S. interference in that country's affairs. Facts leaked into the U.S. and Filipino press that a meeting had been recently held in Washington between representatives of the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon with the leaders of the separatist Muslim movement "Front for the National Liberation of Moro" waging a struggle in the south of the Philippines against the government of President Marcos. Such contacts, the note says, are an unfriendly act contravening the Philippine-U.S. agreements and the generally accepted norms of international law.

PHILIPPINE SPEAKER WELCOMES SOVIET PEACE EFFORTS

PM150848 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "Meetings in Manila"]

[Text] Manila -- Filipinos support all the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at preserving peace and have welcomed with satisfaction the steps taken by the Soviet Government along the path toward a relaxation of interntional tension.

This was stated by Nicanor Yniguez, speaker of the Philippine National Assembly, in a conversation with B.V. Karpov, member of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and head of a delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of peace, which is visiting Manila at the invitation of the Philippine Peace and Solidarity Council.

Nicanor Yniguez emphasized that Filipinos sincerely desire the further development of multifaceted relations with the Soviet Union. On behalf of the National Assembly, the speaker expressed profound gratitude for the award of the Soviet medal "40th Anniversary of Victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War" to President Ferdinand Marcos of the Republic of the Philippines.

AUSTRALIAN PRESS CITED ON NUCLEAR TEST DANGER

LD151420 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Canberra, Aug 15 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksey Voronin reports:

The radioactive contamination of the environment as a result of more than 210 French and American atmospheric and subterranean nuclear tests on atolls in the Pacific results in a large number of cancer cases, the birth of children with congenital defects. The figures to this effect are quoted in a report by R. Taman of Fiji University. The report was issued in the city of Avarua in the Cook Islands.

According to the Australian newspaper AGE, the report stresses that the number of congenital defects is particularly great in children on the Marshall Islands, a trust territory of the USA, where Washington conducted its first nuclear tests in the forties. The same diseases and defects can be expected also among the inhabitants of French Polynesia, where France conducts subterranean nuclear blasts until now, the report says.

The French tests are continuing despite the protests of the countries of southern Pacific, causing deep alarm in that region. The treaty declaring the southern part of the Pacific to be a nuclear-free zone, which has been recently approved at a session of the forum of the countries of southern Pacific recently held in Avarua, provides for a ban on nuclear weapons tests there. Yet, as the Australian press wrote, nobody seriously expects an end to the tests. The newspaper SYDNEY MORNING HERALD stresses that the countries of the region fear that these continuing nucler French tests on Mururoa may result in a radioactive contamination of the Pacific.

UN COMMITTEE DELEGATE ON U.S. MICRONESIA POLICY

PM150842 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Topics of the Day": "Viselike Grip"]

[Excerpts] New York, 13 Aug -- The U.S. course toward the complete enslavement of the Trust Territory of Micronesia (Pacific Islands) and its transformation into a military-strategic bridgehead has been resolutely denounced at the UN Decolonization Committee, which is currently in routine session at UN headquarters.

The U.S. policy aimed at absorbing Micronesia and transforming it into a military bridgehead in the western Pacific crudely contravenes the UN Charter, the trusteeship agreement, and the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, V.L. Oleandrov, the Soviet delegate, has said. The course toward the militarization of Micronesia, its utilization as a proving ground for missile equipment, and the plans to site nuclear weapons there create a direct threat to the entire region and conflict with the desire of Pacific states to create a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. The Decolonization Committee must fulfill its duty by backing the people of Micronesia in their struggle against militarist nuclear neocolonialism.

The fate of the Micronesian people is an integral part of the decolonization problem, the Soviet delegate said. In the year of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and the 25th anniversary of the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, the Soviet delegation would like to stress that the United Nations organization, the General Assembly, and the Decolonization Committee must adopt urgent effective measures to eliminate all obstacles created by the administering power to the political, economic, and social development of a united Micronesia and to ensure genuine freedom and independence for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD151222 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A delegation from the Bulgarian People's Assembly headed by Stanko Todorov, member of the BPC Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the republic's People's Assembly, which is in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today visited the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and laid a wreath. The guests honored the memory of the founder of the CPSU and the founder of the world's first socialist state with a minute of silence.

The Bulgarian comrades paid a tribute of profound respect to Soviet soldiers who fell in the struggle against fascism and for a lasting peace in the world. A wreath was laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. [Video shows soldiers placing wreath; Todorov adjusting ribbon; Todorov, four other men and a woman at front of group standing at attention on steps, and same group paying respects]

Meets Voss at Supreme Soviet

LD151231 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Bulgarian parliamentarians today visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guests were welcomed by Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It was noted that the visit will be yet another important step along the path of deepening interparliamentary ties, and will foster the expansion and strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Bulgaria. During the conversation, it was stressed that the equal and mutually beneficial ties between the two countries are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The regular meetings and contacts between the leaders of the CPSU and the BCP, the USSR and Bulgaria, play an important part in their all-round consolidation and improvement.

Meets Vorotnikov

LD152139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, led by Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, today. In the course of a friendly and cordial conversation, the sides exchanged news on the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. The conviction was expressed that relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop and grow stronger in the interests of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples, the socialist community, and the cause of peace and socialism.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN TRADE DOCUMENTS SIGNED

PM141401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Documents Signed"]

[Text] Talks were held 8-9 August between N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister, and Kh. Khristov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister. Documents concerning the further expansion and improvement of Soviet-Bulgarian trade and economic ties were signed on the basis of the results of the talks.

FRG STILL POSSIBLE BINARY CHEMICAL WEAPONS SITE

LD152259 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1625 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] According to reports from Bonn, the question of where American binary chemical weapons are going to be sited if, in defiance of the protests of the international public, the United States does in fact commence their manufacture, is currently the subject of lively debate in the FRG. Dregger, the chairman of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] parliamentary group, who recently had a meeting with the Pentagon chief, claimed that he had won an assurance that these weapons would not be deployed in the FRG. Washington has repudiated Dregger, however. The U.S. Embassy in Bonn has released a letter written by Weinberger in which the American defense secretary categorically denies that he made any such statement to Dregger. The Bonn politician is now trying to extricate himself from the situation. Whether he manages to wriggle out of it or not is altogether a secondary matter. The main point is whether or not West Germany is to become a site for the deployment of American binary charges. In the view of Klaus Boelling, a former official spokesman for the FRG Government, it is possible that the U.S. Administration, invoking the 1954 treaty, will deploy the new chemical weapons on West German territory even without the agreement of Bonn officials.

U.S.-ITALIAN CONSPIRACY NOTED AT AGCA TRIAL

LD160912 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 15 TASS -- Enemies of socialism have not succeeded in fully abiding by the anti-Bulgarian script of the trial, which was contrived by them as a long-term propaganda and political action, the NEW TIMES weekly writes in its latest issue about the proceedings of the Rome trial in the "case of Antonov". Not a single fact has come out in court in more than two months to support Agca's allegations about his contacts with citizens of Bulgaria or another socialist country. The courtroom hearings on the case have rendered inconsistent the "Bulgarian motivation" for the assassination attempt. The courtroom hearings on the case have rendered inconsistent the "Bulgarian motivation" for the assassination attempt. The "Turkish connection" has clearly emerged: It was proved that Agca's associates -- Turks from the neo-Nazi grouping "Grey Wolves" -- were implicated in the crime and that they had links with reactionary political cirlces in Western countries and Italian underworld.

A whole number of circumstances have been made known, which prove that the "Antonov case" and the anti-Bulgarian script of the preliminary investigation and eventually of the trial itself had been concocted by Western intelligence services specifically, the CIA and also the Italian military intelligence and the SISMI counter-intelligence.

New information, which is being brought to public knowledge, makes the outlines of the sinister conspiracy more and more apparent, the weekly writes. But those are the outlines not of a mythical Bulgarian conspiracy but of a quite real conspiracy of Italian and U.S. secret services. At court hearings Agca failed to provide a single proof, a single judicially proven fact which could be checked up irrespective of his statements and corroborate the existence of the "Bulgarian connection".

Conversely, it has become crystal clear that the so-called "circumstantial evidence" and "facts", given by Agca, are the result of the systematic espionage shadowing of the Bulgarian citizens working in Italy, their habits, movements and mode of life.

Lawyers' viewoints converge in one point, namely that no incriminating evidence against Antonov and his compatriots has so far been brought up in court, the NEW TIMES weekly points out. But one should take into account that in the whole of the "Bulgarian case" the calculation was made not on impartial and upright lawyers, but on ordinary public who is unknowledgeable in the intricacies of jurisprudence. The intensive anti-Bulgarian, anti-socialist and anti-Soviet pressure on the public of the capitalist world was contemplated to make if only a small impact. Their scheme was also meant to make the jury at the Rome trial, absorbed by the anti-Bulgarian atmosphere, arrive at the decision suitable to the masterminds of the provocation, since it is on the jury's decision that the outcome of the trial will depend.

Already today the stage is being set for the appearance in September, with resumption of the court session, of new witnesses suitable to Western secret services, who are meant to salvage Agca's bankrupt version, the weekly writes in conclusion. Intense struggle lies ahead for a just decision, for complete exposure of the anti-Bulgarian provocation.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO 'BLACKMAIL' GREECE FOR BASES

PM160855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Shakhunyan dispatch: "Pressure from Over The Ocean"]

[Text] Athens -- The Panhellenic Socialist Movement's June parliamentary election victory and the political course it is pursuing are giving Washington and a number of other West European capitals no rest, as the events of recent months attest.

More than a dozen representatives of the U.S. Congress and the R. Reagan administration have paid familiarization visits to Athens to see for themselves the reality of what has happened. Pentagon couriers have also called to inspect their overseas barracks scattered throughout the ancient land of Hellas. What were the overseas emissaries' aims?

According to the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES and the magazine THE ECONOMIST, the overseas visitors attempted to "persuade" Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to abandon previously outlined plans to liquidate the U.S. military bases when the agreement governing their status expires in 1988. The Pentagon proposed its own "compromise" plan, which however is more like a diktat.

As the FINANCIAL TIMES reports, only the Ellinikon military base located in the Greek capital is to be liquidated. Two other U.S. military installations, on the island of Crete, will receive the NATO appellation. But the Nea Makri base is to be saved, because the Pentagon generals cannot manage without it. If we look more closely, under cover of their "compromise" the Americans are trying to force even more facilities of various types on the Greeks and to bargain more advantageously about the future of the nuclear weapon stockpiles which Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has long declared unwanted on Greek soil.

The FINANCIAL TIMES stresses that Washington very resolutely intends to defend its "interests" and for precisely that purpose recently made a concerted propaganda attack on the Greek Government, accusing it virtually of complicity in terrorism and ordering U.S. airlines to boycott Greece.

The blackmail and the show of force did not end here. As THE ECONOMIST reports, President Reagan's administration intends more or less to "punish" Athens again for disobedience and reluctance to follow unquestioningly in the wake of NATO policy.

According to the London magazine, the Pentagon generals have now decided to hold up the issue of licenses for the export of F-16 warplanes to Greece until A. Papandreou's government gives assurances that it will submit to the Pentagon's demands to maintain the U.S. military presence on Greek soil.

Local government, political, and public circles have sharply condemned the provocative U.S. policy. An official government spokesman told journalists that Greece is elaborating and pursuing a policy guided exclusively by the interests of the nation, sovereignty, and independence. He stressed that if the Pentagon continues to put forward unjustified demands, the Greek Government will curtail its orders to the United States and turn to other sources.

FRG MEDIA CITED ON MOSCOW TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM151545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Specific Steps Are Needed"]

[Text] Bonn, 12 Aug -- The 15th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow treaty, which falls today, has been a significant event in the political life of the FRG: The jubilee is being extensively celebrated by the country's democratic public. The newspapers have devoted extensive articles to this anniversary.

The exchange of messages between the Soviet and FRG leaders in connection with the anniversary of the Moscow treaty has received considerable attention here. "M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," KOLNER STADT-ANZEIGER writes, "has convincingly stated that under the conditions of the complicated international situation and the growth of the threat of war, any deviation from the provisions of the Moscow treaty would run counter to the interests of halting the arms race and strengthening European and world peace."

"The Moscow treaty, the bulletin PARLAMENTARISH-POLITISCHER PRESSIDIENST notes, "is undoubtedly one of the most outstanding events of the postwar period. The historic achievements of the policy of mutual understanding and cooperation with the socialist countries which it inititated can be felt to this day in the FRG: In particular, trade and economic relations have developed to the benefit of both countries, which has made it possible to retain a considerable number of jobs in the country."

Certain statements from the rightwing conservative camp obviously jar with the positive assessments of the role and importance of the Moscow treaty by the FRG press and eminent West German politicians and with the unanimous opinion of the country's democratic public. To this day, Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union circles are waging rearguard battles against this document and the FRG's other treaties with the socialist countries. The spearhead of their attacks is aimed primarily against the treaty's fundamental principle -- the inviolability of postwar borders in Europe.

As political observers note, the telegrams sent by the West German leaders to mark the anniversary of the Moscw treaty acknowledge its importance for the development of relations between the FRG and the USSR and for the situation in Europe as a whole. At the same time, representatives of the FRG's democratic public are expressing the hope in this regard that these statements by the country's leaders will be backed up by specific political steps aimed at curbing the arms race, disarmament, and a real return to the path of detente and constructive, diverse cooperation between the FRG and the Soviet Union.

AL-QADHDHAFI 'COULD VISIT USSR' NEXT MONTH

PM161027 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 15 Aug 85 p 5

[From 'Abd al-Malik Khalil "Behind the News From Moscow" feature: "Al-Qadhdhafi Due To Arrive Next Month"]

[Text] A knowledgeable Arab source has said that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi could visit the Soviet Union next month and is expected to meet with President Gromyko and General Secretary Gorbachev.

While commercial and economic quarters are praising increased trade with Libya, it is noted that Al-Qadhdhafi has not yet met Gorbachev and did not visit Moscow to express condolences on Chernenko's death and get acquainted with the new Soviet leadership.

ZAMYATIN SAYS RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL 'UNREALISTIC'

LD160657 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 16 (TASS) — An allegedly new U.S. approach to the Middle East settlement is a repetition of the old "Reagan plan" formulated in 1982. It has the same goal -- the establishment of the U.S. diktat in the Middle East on the basis of the Camp David collusion, writes Leonid Zamyatin in the latest issue of the weekly MOSCOW NEWS [MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI].

If there is anything "new" in the U.S. Administration's approach, as it claims, then it is its intention to implement the "Reagan plan" with the hands of others, by drawing some new Arab countries into separate deals. The USSR rejects the prospectless road of separate deals. It is of the opinion that peace and justice can only be restored in the region by the collective effort of all the interested sides. They could materialize within the context of an international conference on the Middle East with full-fledged participation in it of the PLO, the USSR and the USA.

After the Amman agreement was signed, says Leonid Zamyatin, attempts, made to intensify the already dangerous split within the Palestinian resistance movement were stepped up.

The Soviet Union considers, as it always has, that it is necessary to restore unity within the ranks of the liberation movement of the Arab people of Palestine on a patriotic, anti-imperialist foundation.

The reason for the continuing tension is Israel's provocative policy which artificially creates and fans inter-Lebanese contradictions. The settlement of inter-Lebanese problems can be done only peacefully on the basis of the national accord of the Lebanese themselves, with account taken of the interests of all the patriotic forces in Lebanon and with the preservation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The USSR highly appreciates Syria's consistent stand of principle in Middle East affairs and its firmness in the struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialist machinations in the Middle East, against the attempts made to impose defeatist deals on the Arabs. The USSR shares the aspirations of the SAR [Syrian Arab Republic] for the further strengthening of Soviet-Syrian relations, which was again confirmed at the recent summit talks in Moscow.

All Arab countries, irrespective of their socio-economic systems, can count on the assistance and cooperation of the USSR in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Lately, Western propaganda began declaring, and Arab reactionaries repeating, that Moscow allegedly intends to restore diplomatic relations with Israel. While reasons which led to the severance of Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations in 1967 exist, it is unrealistic to expect changes in the Soviet approach to this question, Leonid Zamyatin stressed.

MURPHY MIDEAST TOUR MORE PRESSURE ON ARABS

LD151327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Kim Gerasimov commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, is in the Near East on a special mission, the purpose of which is giving rise to sharp criticism from broad political circles in the Arab countries. However, I will ask commentator Kim Gerasimov to talk about this in more detail.

[Gerasimov] Murphy's mission was publicized in advance as a peace-making enterprise that is supposed to give new momentum to that very peace process, of which -- in Washington's eyes -- the highest achievement is Camp David. It is precisely the threat of a new Camp David, of a new separate deal with Israel that is now arousing such indignation among the Arabs.

Murphy's route runs through Jordan, Egypt, and Israel. The focus of his talks is the issue of the creation of a mixed Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to hold contacts with Washington and Tel Aviv on the basis of the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement concluded in Amman in February this year. This agreement aroused sharp criticism in many Arab countries, such as Syria and Democratic Yemen, for example, as well as among a whole series of groupings in the Palestinian resistance movement. The critics of the Amman plan say that it runs counter to the decisions of the Arab summit meeting held in 1982 in the Moroccan town of Fes, as it ignores the right of Palestinians to the creation of their own independent state. It substitutes the idea of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. The critics of the Amman Agreement also point out that in effect, it denies the PLO the role of sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In fact, the United States and Israel are demanding that representatives of the PLO be distanced from participation in the above-mentioned mixed Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. They are proposing that the Arabs bury the idea of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties.

The main goal of Washington's and Tel Aviv's actions is that the Arabs proceed to a new separate deal with Israel, like the one that was concluded at Camp David between Israel and Al-Sadat's Egypt under the aegis of the United States. As is known, this led to a profound split in the Arab world, which considerably weakened its resistance to pressure from the United States and Israel.

Another goal is to force the Arabs to accept the demand for separate talks. American diplomacy is playing on their internal contradictions, making use of the mood of compromise of certain Palestinian figures who are supported by right-wing Arab regimes. It is in this light that the present trip to the Near East by the U.S. assistant secretary of state should be viewed.

The progressive Arab presss recalls that the Arabs already have an agreed plan for an all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem: This is the Fes conference plan, which I have already mentioned.

The plan envisages the withdrawl of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967; the liquidation of all settlements of the aggressor on the occupied territories; the creation of a Palestinian state; and confirmation of the status of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It should be stressed that the basic content of this plan has something in common with the position adopted by the Soviet Union on the issue of a Near East settlemtn.

Undermining Arab Solidarity

LD160247 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1825 GMT 15 Aug 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] Commenting on the present development of events in the Near East, many observers abroad are pointing out the increased activity there of the United States.

The American 'Bright Star - 85' military maneuvers, unprecedented in their scale, have just taken place in a number of countries of that region. One cannot regard them as anything other than an attempt to put crude pressure on Arab states which reject Washington's dictate.

At the same time, the White House is undertaking new attempts to undermine Arab solidarity and to push Arabs onto the path of separate deals with Israel, like the notorious Camp David agreement concluded a few years ago between Israel and Egypt.

It is probably with this aim that Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state, has begun his Middle East tour. It is impossible not to note that all of his previous visits have invariably been accompanied by a sharp exacerbation of the situation in the Near East. Every one of his appearances in particular in Lebanon, as a rule, has led to the next outbreak of violence and bloodletting.

American propaganda is trying to depict Murphy's latest trip as a reflection of Washington's sincere striving to start a peace process in the Near East. However, very few people believe this. The results of the recent extraordinary conference of leaders of a number of Arab countries in Casablanca, convened with Washington's approval, have also confirmed that all the United States' efforts continue to be aimed first and foremost at breaking up the Arab world even more and at pushing it onto the path of separate deals with Israel.

TASS CITES NOVOYE VREMYA ON ARAB SUMMIT BOYCOTT

LD160313 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1733 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 15 Aug (TASS) -- "The most unrepresentative meeting in the history of the Arab League" is yet further evidence of the serious contradictions that exist in the Arab world, says the latest issue of NOVOYE VREMYA, describing the emergency session of heads of state and government of the Arab countries in Casablanca. A decision to boycott the conference, says a commentary in the weekly, was adopted by all the member-states of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation -- Syria, the PDRY, Algeria, and Libya. Lebanon also joined the boycott. They voiced serious dissatisfaction over the fact that at the conference an attempt would be made to lend legitimacy to some Arab states' course of appeasement and capitulation, particularly through approval of the agreement signed in Amman by King Husayn of Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat.

Seeing the Amman agreement as a Trojan Horse, being used to try to impose the bankrupt "Reagan plan" on the Palestinians and other Arabs, patriotic Arab forces have called for stepped-up resistance to the liquidatory [likvidatorskiye] Near East draft settlements being pushed through by the United States and Israel.

Patriotic Arab circles have greeted with concern the news that the Casablanca agenda may include the question of the judicial status of Palestinians residing in Arab countries after being forced to leave their homeland. The very fact that the question has been posed, as the press has noted, may be seen as a readiness to adopt a decision on the so-called "naturalization" of Palestinians in the Arab countries in which they reside. This would fully satisfy Israel, which calls on the Arab countries to "adopt" the people it has driven out.

NOVOYE VREMYA notes that the countries that boycotted the emergency meeting believe that a wish to push through the so-called Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was displayed in Casablanca. In their view, this is an attempt to push the Arabs onto the path of separate deals and capitulation to the plans of the United States and Israel.

Thus, the weekly concludes, life has again confirmed the justice of the stance of the member-states of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and of all the patriotic forces of the Arab world: It is essential to strengthen Arab solidarity on an anti-imperialist and antiZionist basis and to step up the struggle for a comprehensive and just Near East settlement and against reviving the Camp David agreement and the "Reagan plan."

SOVIET-IRAQI FRIENDSHIP WEEK OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD152009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] In Moscow today a meeting of the public was devoted to the opening of the Days of Soviet-Iraqi Friendship in the USSR. The speakers expressed confidence that the multi-faceted links between the Soviet Union and Iraq will continue to develop successfully on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Within the framework of the friendship days, which will be held in Moscow and Uzbekistan, meetings and public soirees will take place, in addition to meetings with emissaries of the friendly people and performances by a folk ensemble from Iraq. A photo exhibition will also be opened.

Speeches Exchanged

JN152026 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1925 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 15 Aug (INA) -- The Soviet-Iraqi friendship week was opened in Moscow today in the presence of Iraqi Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud. Prokofyev, chairman of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society, delivered a speech during the celebrations held on this occasion in which he praised the developing relations between Iraq and the USSR, wishing the Iraqi people prosperity and progress.

Polad-Zade, Soviet first deputy land reclamation and water resources minister, delivered a speech praising the progress of relations between the two countries, as well, as Iraq's success in nationalizing its oil resources.

He also praised economic and industrial cooperation between Iraq and the USSR. This cooperation is represented by establishing a national petroleum industry, building irrigation dams and canals, and training Iraqi cadres to manage industrial projects in Iraq, he said.

The Soviet official described the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries in 1972 as an important step toward strengthening relations between the two countries in the service of the friendly Iraqi and Soviet peoples.

Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud delivered a speech asserting the strong relations between the two countries. He said that these relations are based on mutual understanding and respect between the two peoples and leaderships. He also asserted that the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1972 laid down strong bases for this relationship.

The Iraqi minister highly praised the USSR's stand and role on decisive issues, particularly the Palestine cause. He explained Iraq's positive stand on stopping the hostile war that the Iranian regime has been waging for 5 years. He said that the Iranian regime's insistence on aggression is a challenge to world peace, a disregard of all values and benevolent principles, and an obstruction to development and progress. He asserted that Iraq, from a position of strength, will remain an advocate of peace.

CPSU DELEGATION'S 5-12 AUG SYRIAN VISIT REPORTED

LD151351 Moscow in French to Maghreb Countries 1930 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] In accordance with planned exchanges between the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, a CPSU delegation, led by Foteyev, first secretary of the Chechen-Ingushetiya Obkom, stayed in the Syrian Arab Republic from 5 to 12 August. The delegation acquainted itself with the work of mass organizations, and with the activities of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in this field.

TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS USSR NAVY ADMIRAL

LD151711 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] A friendly official visit to Tunisia by the submarine hunters Krasny Krym and Krasny Kavkaz, commanded by Rear Admiral Selivanov, is continuing. The commander was received by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly, and Tunisian Naval Forces Commander in Chief Habib Fathilah. The Soviet crew laid a wreath at the memorial of the heroes of the Tunisian people's national liberation struggle.

TASS CITES AP ON S. AFRICAN PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

LD152021 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 15 TASS -- President P.W. Botha of South Africa made a "major" political address Thursday but "announced no specific reforms" toward significant changes in the apartheid system, AP New Agency reported from Durban.

The head of the regime never mentioned a possibility of granting political rights to the black majority of the country, and "rejected the concept of a fourth chamber of parliament for blacks".

Botha "dashed speculation" that the Pretoria regime might free Nelson Mandela, the leader of the African National Congress (ANC), without any preconditions.

Two hours before Botha spoke, the South African authorities announced the extension of the state of emergency and clamped a curfew on Soweto and other towns of the country.

IZVESTIYA: FRANCE PREPARING NEW CHAD AGGRESSION

PM150844 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS dispatch: "Preparations for Aggression"]

[Text] Cotonou, 13 Aug -- France is preparing a new large-scale aggression in Chad. This was stated in a press release circulated here by Chad's Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT).

The document points out to the chairman of the OAU that a military operation is being planned against the national liberation army, which controls a considerable part of the territory of this Central African country.

GUNT points out that the preparations for aggression are taking place at a time when Chad's political forces are rallying for the sake of achieving genuine peace in the country on the basis of the accords reached at the meeting in Brazzaville in July of this year.

MOSCOW SOIREE CELEBRATES CONGO NATIONAL DAY

PM160847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Soiree"]

[Text] A public soiree has been held in Moscow to mark the national holiday of the People's Republic of the Congo -- the 22d anniversary of the revolution.

Those who spoke noted that the Soviet people are gladdened by the successes of the friendly Congolese people in the struggle to overcome the colonial legacy, strengthen economic independence, and build a new life. It was stressed that the relations of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the Congo are developing on the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and respect for sovereignty.

(D. Buuayi), Congolese ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the soiree.

BRAZILIAN CONGRESSMAN INTERVIEWED AT FESTIVAL

PY152110 Moscow in Portuguese to Brazil 2300 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Among the honored guests at the 12th World Youth and Students Festival in Moscow, we found Jose Sarney Jr, Federal Deputy for the State of Maranhao and Deputy Leader of the National Congress. We will now offer our listeners an interview that Jose Sarney Jr granted to Soviet journalists before he departed from Moscow.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What are your impressions about Moscow and the festival?

[Sarney] My impression about Moscow is that it is a beautiful city and its people are cordial, hospitable, and peace-loving. My impression of the festival is that it was a truly remarkable event in contemporary history, a gathering of youth with different ways of thinking and from different countries with the sole purpose of defending world peace.

[Reporter] What, in your view, is the special importance of this international meeting?

[Sarney] I believe that the youth who attended this festival, especially those who participate in the political process, will be called upon to take charge of their countries' destinies, the destiny of the world in the future. Obviously we, the youth -- I am only 28 years old -- do not want a world threatened with war, or uncertainty about the future. This is especially true for Latin American countries, which are not directly engaged in the arms race. Nevertheless, we may yet suffer the consequences of a world war. Meetings of this kind can help to open the eyes of future world leaders, making them sensitive to the importance of peace and aware that a world without peace and tensions is viable.

[Reporter] Do you believe the participation of the Brazilian delegation in this festival. which represented (?the various regions) of Brazil, will be important for Brazilian youth?

[Sarney] Obviously, I believe the Brazilian delegation, which is heterogeneous and includes representatives of all parties, all ways of thinking, will take home the experience of a meeting where diverse impressions have been exchanged. It will also take back the certainty that we must consolidate the process for democratic liberalization in Brazil as an important stage in the development of the people.

[Reporter] Could you relate something about the possibility of increasing Brazilian-Soviet relations (?under this government)?

[Sarney] Without authoritarianism in Brazil and with the consolidation of democracy, with the advance of progressive forces, with the new democratic consciousness, I believe these relations will be strengthened and intensified. As a congressman, as a member of the legislative power, as member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, I believe there is a spirit of openness and good-will from the representatives of the Brazilian people regarding the intensification of diplomatic, commercial, and cultural relations with the countries of the socialist bloc. Only recently, a proposal was passed by all the members of the Foreign Relations Committee to resume diplomatic relations with Cuba. [end recording]

You have just heard an interview granted by Federal Deputy Jose Sarney.

REGULAR CPSU POLITBURO SESSION REPORTED

LD151848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the further development of industrialization and the raising of labor productivity in capital construction at its latest meeting. An adopted decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers provides for raising the industrialization of construction work to a qualitatively new level by expanding the production and application of progressive structural units with an enhanced degree of prefabrication, increasing the production of complete buildings and structures designed for different purposes, and delivering technological and engineering equipment to construction sites in the form of complete modular sets.

It is planned to increase considerably the scale of the use of polymer, chemical, and other modern structural materials in construction; to expand significantly the amount of work to modernize and technically reequip enterprises of the construction materials and building industries; to improve the provision of construction sites with the requisite equipment and mechanized tools on the basis of strengthening the means for their production in the relevant mechanical engineering industries; and to extend cooperation with the CEMA member-countries in tackling these matters. All this will make it possible to reduce the construction periods for projects by a third to a half within the next 10 years and to increase labor productivity and improve the quality of work.

A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Minister decision has been adopted on the further development of biology and biotechnology. It formulates large-scale measures to accelerate the development of these most important scientific fields, to introduce the results of scientific research work into industry, agriculture, and the health service, and to satisfy more fully the country's requirements in progressive biotechnological products, which are of national economic significance.

The issue of the wider use of formal job definitions and job rationalization in industry and other national economic sectors was considered. This will achieve their technical re-equipping, the introduction of modern means for the mechanization and automation of technological processes, the creation of more favorable working conditions, the boosting of the growth rate in labor productivity, and improvements in the use of labor resources, fixed assets and capital investments. Measures have been outlined for implementing formal job-definitions and job rationalization in a planned way at enterprises and in organizations in industry, construction, agriculture, forestry, transport, communications, material and technical supply, trade, public catering and consumer services for the population. This work must be conducted with the active involvement of labor collectives.

The Politburo discussed the question of letters from working people reaching the CPSU Central Committee on accelerating scientific and technological progress. They contain numerous proposals on securing a speedier practical application of scientific and technological achievements. The expediency of using them in the formulation and implementation of measures in light of the directives of the conference on this issue at the Central Committee has been recognized.

The Politburo considered and approved the results of Comrade Gorbachev's meeting with Portuguese Communist Party General Secretary Cunhal. It satisfactorily noted the CPSU and Portuguese Communist Party's unity of views on key problems of international life and the readiness to promote the development of mutually beneficial relations between the USSR and Portugal.

It confirmed the CPSU's striving to continue strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Portuguese Communist Party in the future for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of the cause of peace, democracy, and socialism.

The Politburo heard a report from Comrade Tikhonov and approved the results of the talks with the Bulgarian delegation led by Filipov, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Politburo approved measures to ensure the fulfillment of the Soviet Unions' commitments stemming from the decisions of the 40th CEMA session. It stressed the importance of the integration of the CEMA member-countries' efforts in speeding up scientific and technological progress. The Politburo noted that in accordance with the directives of the June 1985 CPSU Central Committee conference, completion of the work on the comprehensive plan of scientific and technological progress in the CEMA member-countries up to the year 2000 is particularly important. It considered questions relating to new forms of direct contact between enterprises and organizations in the above-mentioned countries. It provided for a set of measures to increase goods-turnover in the next 5-year period on the basis of developing joint production, deepening specialization, and a cardinal increase in the technical standard and quality of the mutally supplied products. It laid down guidelines for deepening cooperation in the field of economizing resources. The Politburo instructed the relevant organizations to implement the necessary measures to fulfill the agreement reached at the CEMA session.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also considered other questions relating to the development of the economy and culture, and also to our country's foreign economic links.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM CONFERENCE

PM160821 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of CPSU raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Taking part on the conference were members and candidate members of the party gorkom bureau, Moscow CPSU Gorkom section chiefs, deputy chairmen of the Moscow Gorispolkom chiefs of the main administrations and a number of administrations of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and leaders of city organizations.

Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretary A.M. Roganov delivered a report on the preparation of general educational schools and vocational and technical colleges for the new 1985-1986 academic year.

S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom and A.A. Solonitsyn, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom heavy industry and energy department, delivered a report on the city's preparation for the winter.

L.I. Matveyev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom delivered a report on preparation for shipping and storing potatoes, vegetables, and fruit from the 1985 harvest.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference.

UZBEK PARTY BUREAU DEBATES WORK DEFICIENCY

GF151840 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Summary] The regular meeting held by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has discussed the work carried out by the Khorezm Oblast Party Committee aimed at improving the activity of the oblast's agro-industrial union and upgrading its role in the effort made to introduce contemporary technology in farming the livestock breeding. The decision adopted noted that the oblast party committee had failed in fully using the conditions created for improving the role of the agro-industrial union for upgrading agricultural work, improving various domains in (?the industrial complex), and securing an intensive development in production.

The decision recommended that the Khorezm Oblast Party Committee should draw the attention of the union and the organizations and factories within its framework to the question of realizing the main task -- improving the usage of materials, technical equipment, lands, water, and work resources and upgrading the preparation and procuring of farming and livestock breeding products. It is necessary to improve the agro-industrial union's uninterrupted work performance and terminate loquacity and bureaucracy in its work.

It is necessary to heed the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the recommendations made during the meeting held by the CPSU Central Committee on the question of accelerating the pace of scientific and technical development for using modern scientific and technical achievements in improving cultivation and harvesting. Significant attention has been focused on the necessity of removing deficiencies in the usage of cotton harvesting machinery and on the importance of upgrading mechanization in harvesting.

The oblast party committees and executive committees, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the other ministries and administrations affiliated with the agro-industrial field were recommended to increase their aid to the agro-industrial unions in the effort they make to plan their [word indistinct] and resolve matters related to the question of allocating their resources and capital funds [words indistinct].

The meeting also discussed the results of the processing of the fine-grained cotton product in 1984. It established that there were deficiencies in cooperation among the establishments and cotton factories in organizing work for receiving cotton and in the effort made to establish the ways and means of storing and recording the raw material. Taking this into consideration, the meeting recommended that the oblast party committees and relevant establishments and organizations should take the required measures to remove their deficiencies.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau also discussed other matters concerning the republic and adopted relevant decisions.

MINISTRY REPORTS ON HARVESTING PROGRESS

LD151404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Harvesting -- the intensive period of gathering is under way in the vast expanses of our country's meadows and pastures. Farmers are striving to gather the harvest in full and fulfill their first commandment: to give the homeland more grain crops and other agricultural produce. Yuriy Alekseyevich Nikitin, deputy chief of the main grain crops directorate of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, is now going to tell you how harvesting work is proceeding in our country:

[Nikitin] Every day the front of harvesting work widens. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration data, as of 12 August, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, grain and pulse crops, excepting corn, have been reaped from almost 44 million hectares and threshed from 39 million hectares. Mass harvesting of grain crops continues in Belorussia; the Baltic area; the Central, Volgograd, and Volga economic regions; and in the south Urals. The reaping and threshing of grain crops has begun on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the northern oblast of the non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. In the Trans-Urals and Siberia the harvest of winter rye has begun. In all, grain crops are being harvested in 60 oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics of the RSFSR, all oblasts in the Ukraine, and 14 oblasts in Kazakhstan. The pace of the harvest is mounting: In the past week grain crops have been reaped from 10 million hectares and threshed from more than 11 million hectares [as heard]. In a number of oblasts a high output has been obtained for each combine in operation: For example, in one week more than 1 million hectares were threshed in Saratov Oblast; 813,000 in Orenburg; 500,000 each in Kuybyshev and Volgograd, and 400,000 hectares in Tambov Oblast. However, as monitoring has shown, the pace of the harvest on a number of farms still remains poor. Here attention is not being paid to the correct combination of separate harvesting and direct combining. In the past week only 11-18 percent of the area of grain has been threshed in Chernigov, Cherkassy, Sumy, and Vinnitsa Oblasts.

The harvest of pulse crops continues: They have been gathered from half of the sown areas. Flax retting has been completed on farms in Chernobyl Oblast: Volhynia and Chernigov Oblasts close to the end of this work. The pace of harvesting and supplying potatoes and vegetables to the all-union stock is mounting.

The efforts of farmers are now directed at laying down a good foundation for the next harvest. The agro-(?technical) servicing of the winter crop sowing has already begun in a number of the country's oblasts. The soil must be prepared at an enhanced rate for the sowing of these crops. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, soil has been prepared for winter crops on almost 24 million hectares -- 60 percent of the plan. However, the rate of preparation is somewhat lower than last year's. Preparation of soil for the sowing of winter crops has been fully completed on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Orenburg, Kemerovo and Tomsk Oblasts. It is being completed by farms in Kursk, Volgograd, Saratov, Rostov, Chelyavinsk, and Tyumen Oblasts and the Tatar ASSR. At the same time, in regions where it is time for sowing, the soil has been prepared only on 64 percent of the planned area. Particularly behind in carrying out this work are farms in Yaroslavl, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Kostroma, and Vladimir Oblasts, and the Mari, Mordov, and Udmurt autonomous republics. Here the soil is still not ready for sowing on half the area. The managers and specialists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes lagging behind with soil preparation in the oblasts and autonomous republics must take all necessary measures to increase the work rate and ensure more timely soil preparation.

It must not be forgotten that delay in preparation of the soil leads to a reduction in the winter crop yield. Winter sowing is a most responsible time: only quality soil prepared in time, well-dressed with organic and mineral fertilizer, and high-quality seeds of the best zoned varieties ensure a good harvest of winter crops.

HARVESTING PROGRESS UPDATED IN BASHKIR ASSR

LD151641 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Summary] Harvesting is in full swing in the Bashkir ASSR although it began 2 weeks later than usual this year due to rain throughout the last 10 days of July, especially in central and northeast rayons. River levels rose by more than 3 meters and flooded their banks in many places. Haymaking and other agricultural work were suspended. Now dry and even hot weather has set in, and the harvest is proceeding at a good pace. The republic's farmers have undertaken to sell 2.8 million metric tons of grain to the state this year, which is considerably more than planned.

Ibrayev, Bashkir ASSR deputy minister of agriculture, said the following regarding general harvesting progress in the republic and the use of intensive technology in the sowing for next year's harvest: To date the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not procured sufficient quantities of mineral fertilizers, especially those containing phosphorus.

BRIEFS

HARVEST IN UKRAINE -- "The Ukraine's farm machine operators are gathering early grain and bean grain crops, excluding corn, on 10 million hectares. Completing the harvest are the Crimean, Donetsk, Kharkov, Zaprozhye, and Odessa Oblast farmers. The pace of preparing soil for winter crops is increasing. More than half of the assigned area has been prepared by machine operators in Dnepropetrovsk, Voroshilovgrad, and Odessa Oblasts. Perevalskiy and Troitskiy Rayon machine operators are the first in Voroshilovgrad Oblast to fulfill the annual plan for hay procuring." [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0745 GMT 31 Jul 85 AU]

MARITIME KRAY DAMAGED, ANOTHER TYPHOON APPROACHES

LD152147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; O. Padenko video report]

[Text] Typhoon (?Keith) has raged for several days over Maritime Kray.

[Padenko] The main force of typhoon (?Keith) hit the east coast of Maritime Kray, almost immediately after typhoon (?Jeff). The winds here reached 30 meters per second, there was 90 mm of rainfall -- in other words the monthly average in just 1 day. The mountain rivers, quiet until then, flooded their banks. Most of them completely or partially flooded the fields and meadows between the volcanoes. The worst damage was suffered in Lazovskiy Rayon, the chief supplier of potatoes in the Kray. Also in a calamitous state were Olginskiy, Partizanskiy, Kavalerovskiy and Khankayskiy Rayons, where grain, vegetable, corn, and fodder fields were flooded and summer pasture areas were cut off from the villages. More than 5,000 hectares of fertile land, which is not abundant in Maritime Kray anyway, were made useless. We flew over almost 1,500 km in a helicopter, but there was no serious destruction or casualties. The emergency service, which was set up quickly by local bodies, is remedying the damage in a planned way, supplying the population with food and evacuating people from flooded villages. The situation is returning to normal. Wherever possible the harvest is being removed from flooded areas. The Kray headquarters for combatting tropical cyclones is on the alert. Another typhoon -- typhoon (?Lee), is approaching our Far Eastern shores from the southern Pacific. [video shows high waters, flooded fields, flattened crops, and rockfilling operations on river shores.]

COSMONAUTS CARRY OUT PHOTOGRAPHY EXPERIMENTS

LD152122 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1730 GMT on 15 August 1985 broadcasts a 5-minute report by Petr Pelekhov on the continuing experiments conducted by cosmonauts Dzhanibekov and Savinykh. Pelekhov says that to judge from the amount of time spent discussing photography in communications sessions during the last 2 weeks, one can certainly say that the earth has not received such an abundance of photographic material of land and sea areas in a long time. The photos are on board and will be delivered from orbit, Pelekhov says, adding that all kinds of photography equipment is functioning on the station.

Pelekhov reports that in a recent communications session with the cosmonauts, he asked them how they feel about their role in the photography work, since after all they only take the photos and all the processing is done by others. Viewing it as their role to get the best quality photos possible, he says, the cosmonuts feel that there is a creative element in what they do, and above all that they are carrying out the wishes of all those who conceive and plan the work. When asked for suggestions about work in orbit, the cosmonauts emphasized photography, Pelekhov notes. He also states that all the work carried out by the cosmonauts when they first arrived to put the station in good working order involved creativity.